the same with the Yuma project, farther south, and so also of the irrigation schemes of southern New Mexico. In

these regions the country is practically frostless, and oranges lemons, grape-fruit and olives can be easily grown. The lands lie several hundred feet above

sea level and the temperature ranges from 20 to 118 degrees above zero. In some of the tracts the units are as

plenty, as crops can be raised all the year round. Irrigated lands bring from \$50 to \$150 per acre, the government tracts varying in cost, according to the expense involved in each project. The government report from Carlsbad, N. M. states that the finest of grapes can be raised, bringing a profit of \$150 an acre.

pay the actual cost of erecting the

making the irrigation works which

put the water upon the lands. They

must also pay a small rental cost per acre each year for the use of the water.

The payment for the land is made in 10

annual installments, the money all going back to the government. When the

and they will be to a certain extent under the secretary of the interior for the future. The scheme provides against monopoly. No one has the right to own

and the units of ownership are some-where as low as 10 acres. In other pro-

Our Oases Communities.

than 160 acres on any of the tracts

low as 10 acres, which is found to

HOW ONE MILLION HOMES WILL BE ESTAB-LISHED ON THE NEW OASES OF OUR ARID WEST.

Pioneers Who Are Making Good-A Fortune in Dill Pickles-Fruit Lands Worth a Thousand Dollars an Acre-Big Crops of Alfalfa and Money in Ostriches and Dates-How a Washington Stenographer Made \$10,000. Farms and How to Get Them.

(Copyright, 1911, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

ASHINGTON, D. C. July 12.—

Three years ago he was a stenographer in the postoffice department at Washington. He was getting \$1200 a year and he had one month's annual vacation. He had saved \$1500 by skimping, and could see but little light for the future. Then he went west on his annual leave are was present at the opening of som; government irrigated lands at Huntley, in northern Montana. He dropped into the line of homeseckers and drew an allotment of 46 acres, with the right to pay for it in 10-year installments.

He resigned his Washington job, and, using his savings, built himself a home. He then cleared 35 acres of sagebrush and sowed it to oats and wheat. He set out an apple orchard and between the rows put in 4000 strawberry plants and some currents, grapes and blackberries. His oats produced 62 bushels per acre and the wheat 30 bushels. The apple trees grew. The next year he planted the wheat 30 bushels. The apple trees grew. The next year he planted the wheat 30 bushels. The apple trees grew. The next year he planted the wind had not mean thuntley, and the farmers are raiscing beets. getting 14 tons to the acre, which they sell for \$5 a ton. They can grow 300 bushels of onions or 150 bushels of points and there is an instance of one farmer who grew \$50 which were raised on the grow and the grow 300 bushels of onions or 150 bushels of points and there is an instance of one farmer who grew \$50 which were raised on the grow and the grow and

trees grew. The next year he planted sugar beets on 31 acres of this land and the crop therefrom brought in \$3100. orchard is rapidly growing and the already estimates himself worth

man already estimates himself worth at least \$10.000.

That is the story of one man's experience on the irrigated tracts of the reclamation service which Uncle Sam is now parcelling out to his children. He has already sold thousands of acres on such installments and be has water enough in the big reservoirs lately built to feed 25,000 farms of 40 acres each. This land has all been reclaimed from the desert, and it is only the beginning. It is the first fruits of the reclamation service, which has already spent \$60,000. 600 in dams, reservoirs and canals. A million acres are now under water, and within the next generation or so more than a million homes will have been added to those of our country.

Some of Uncle Sam's Settlers.

Before I tell you how such farms may be got I want to give some stories about and letters from Uncle Sam's pioneers. The reclamation bureau at Washington has a large correspondence from those who have taken such tracts. It publishes the value of the lands and

from those who have taken such tracts. It publishes the value of the lands and It publishes the value of the lands and tells what may be made from them. Take the fruit cases of the Pacific northwest. If the information did not come from the government I should not venture to quote it, for the prices seem to be out of all reason. Irrigated fruit lands owned by individuas right near some of the government tracts sell from \$8000 concrete school building, with 160 pupils. There are newspapers, churches and fraternity lodges. \$100 to \$2000 per acre, and some of the sagebrush nearby is bringing \$50 per acre and upward. This is in the Yakima valley and others of that region where dams can be made at the outlets of mountain lakes, which will eventually give 930,000 acre feet. There is enough water there to redeem a half million acres and there are four or five schemes planned for the Yakima valley alone. There are excellent orchard lands on mearly all of the projects, and the men who have taken up holdings are rapidly

growing in wealth.

Engineer Blanchard of the reclamation Engineer Blanchard of the reclamation service tells me of a man named Silver who planted ten acres of orchard near Yakima about six years ago. He netted \$2700 last year from his fruit and the vegetables which he raised between the rows. In the same region J. O. Shadbolt, a dry goods merchant from Montana, made \$16,000 from the fruit raised on 41 acres. In 1907 the same orchard yielded a gross of \$29,000 and a net of \$20,000, and in the three years which the man has been fruit raising he has netted \$39,000, or more than \$13,000 a year.

expense involved in each project. The set states has been fruit raising he has netted \$39,000, or more than \$13,000 a year.

The government reports that full-bearing orchards produce crops of from \$300 to \$1200 per acre, and that \$300 is less than the average if the trees are well kept. The lands that have been redeemed there are being largely planted to fruit, and millions of trees have been set out in the valley during the last season or so. Robert McCormick, who was a lumberman in Minnesota, came to this valley 10 years ago with 75 cents in his pocket. He worked for a time as a teamster, and with his savings made his first payment on 25 acres of the government project. The land was then covered with sage brush. Today it is all in crops and is paying him \$2000 a year above all his expenses. Last fall he picked seven or eight hundred boxes of apples from a little of the same terms as the homestead law, save that the settlers must pay the actual cost of erecting the dams. ht hundred boxes of apples from a tle over an acre, making a yield of out \$800 for that amount of ground. A Wisconsin man the same year sold \$3700 worth of apples from nine acres of

A Voice From Montana. Here are some letters from Huntley, Mont., where the irrigation projects embrace a total of 29,000 acres. They works are paid for the land and the works will belong to the community, are not all completed, but the water has been put on large tracts, and several good sized towns have gone up. This is a land of grain and alfalfa. Wheat averages 30 bushels to the acre, barley from 50 to 70 bushels and oats from 90 to 100 bushels. The oats sell for 90 cents a hundred pounds, and good seed oats bring as much as \$2. There is a razing country about, and alfalfa is worth \$5 a ton in the stack. It yields m five to seven tons an acre from

OVERALLS LEVI STRAUSS @ CO.

in common, and will form combinations to get the best prices and to raise the best products. This is already being done in the fruit regions. There will also be financial combinations of the settlers to establish factories in their

done in the fruit regions. There will done in the truit regions. There will done in the truit regions. There will done in the truit regions and a state of the settlers to establish factories in their various communities.

This is a literative and account of the context of the

as some of them raised nine tons to the acre. Mr. Marten says he expects to double his output next year and to raise most of the cucumbers himself.

Another Huntley man writes that he came from Latrobe, Pa., and that without any experience in irrigation farming got 41 acres from the government and tilled it alone, with the assistance of his children, the oldest of whom was just 14 years. His first crop brought him in \$2400 and he expects to produce at least \$3000 worth of stuff this year. This man says: "It don't take a big man to do this. I weigh only 132 pounds." His name is W. W. Keslar, and his children are 10.

people, including a large number of farmers who live there and drive to and from their farms. The place has several big business blocks, two lumber yards, an \$8000 public school building, and there are in the county 12 banks, with total deposits of \$4,000,000. Hermiston has two banks There are plenty of chances to do so on the lands which Uncle Sam now offers in southern Arizona and New Mexico. The Roosevelt dam will open up ico. The Roosevelt dam will open up 240,000 acres which will grow alfalfa, upon which ostriches will thrive. It is

of the state, a town which has municipal improvements equal to those of the finest residence cities of the west. There are residence cities of the west. There are some small towns on the projects themselves, and the educational, financial and social condtions are among the best in the country. As to Boise, it has six banks, with deposits of over \$6,000,000 and school buildings which represent a property value of more than \$400,000. Its high schools are among the best in the country, the graduates being accredited to all colleges that admit students upon credentials. upon credentials.

Frank G. Carpenter.

******* WORLDS TO CONQUER. *********

(By Elbert Hubbard.) Copyright by the International News Service, 1911.

In order that no one may feel there is danger of getting out of a job, I am going to here give a list of worlds that we have yet to conquer; we have yet to fight for:

The rights of women. The rights of children. The rights of criminals.

The rights of dumb animals. To make all work and business For the elimination of melical

logical fetich-a thing that has caused more misery and bloodshed than all other causes combined.

where as low as 10 acres. In other projects they are 40, and in others 80.

If the land is taken up under the homestead law, the settler must live on it for five years before he can get a title, and this is so whether the land has water yet or not, The amounts paid for water vary with the cost of the irrigation works needed to redeem them, but in no case are they anything like the value of the land when redeemed. It is estimated that the cost of reclamation will amount to about \$30 per acre, and in dividual and the preservation of the

> The tyranny of fashion as applied to clothes, housekeeping and so-10. The disarmament of the nations

> and international arbitration, in order that this world shall cease to be a

The population of these cases promises to be the highest type of American manhood and womanhood. The conditions are almost Utopian. Each settlement will be one of well-to-do farmers, who are carrying on intensive cultivation and making comfortable income will be considered. making comfortable incomes, with less work than is possible in any other part of the country. The farms, being small, are close together, and the people have a community of interests which leads to cooperation and social organization. They will market their fruits and crops



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of physicians' care. Today I feel like a new man. I certainly am glad I came

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A number of these letters show bow is babies thrive. There is one from a mistor, fore, written by E. P. Dodd, which is the projects nine months of the less than the country of the other than the country of the control of the projects of the rule. The projects of the rule of the rul

deposits of \$4,000,000. Hermiston are two banks.

On the Klamath irrigation project the chief town is Klamath Falls, though there are other settlements which are rapidly growing. Klamath Falls has four banks, two newspapers, a high school building which cost \$40,000, and a number of society lodges. The cost of redeeming the land here was on the average deeming the land here was on the average are and the maintenance of the globe. They occur, a few scattered tribes of them, in the deeming the land here was on the average are and the maintenance of the globe. They occur, a few scattered tribes of them, in the deeming the land here was on the average are and the maintenance of the globe. They occur, a few scattered tribes of them, in the deeming the land here was on the average of the Congo, in Africa, calling the surface of the globe. They occur, a few scattered tribes of them, in the deeming the land here was on the average of the Congo, in Africa, calling the surface of the globe. They occur, a few scattered tribes of them, in the poison is extremely deadly, a mere prick from an arrow dipped in it being sure death.

One is driven to the conclusion that in early times the pigmies were great voyagers, and ventured boildy forth for immense distances over the raging and not merely accurately deadly, a mere prick from an arrow dipped in it being sure death.

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Cone is driven to the conclusion that in early times the pigmies were great voyagers, and ventured boildy forth for immense distances over the raging and not merely accurately deadly. Actas. They are the aboriginal in-habitants of a small group of islands main. In this way it must have been known as the Andamans, in the Bay of that they distributed themselves so Bergal, and now they turn up, smaller widely-else how could they be found

in Madagascar. Resemble Monkeys. very strikingly. dwarf of the Congo has huge and clumsy feet, jaws that project beyond his nose, and a face wrinkled in deep his nose, and a face wrinkled in deep lines like that of an ape. The same the weird likeness which a monkey description, indeed, may be said to apply to the Aetas of the Philippines, two fully impressive. One gets the same feeling in much greater degree, though the same akeletons were brought to F. Becker, a government scientist. He found that the whole skeleton structure was unlike that of any other kind human being, and that the skulls had scarcely three-fourths the capacity of an average American's cranium. Similar skulls and nones have been Similar skulls and nones have been and a change to know that the African dwarfs picked up by anthropologists in the ing to know that the African dwarfs mountainous interior of Formosa (not here described look upon the chimpanfar to the north of Luzon), showing zees (which inhabit the same region) that this island also was formerly in- as near relatives of their own. habited by an aboriginal race of Negritos, as the Spaniards call them. Doubtless the warlike Malays killed them off, as they, and afterwards the Spaniards, did to a considerable extent in Luzon and Mindanao.

found, they are slowly but surely dying out. In the Andamans, where a Brit-ish penal colony is now located, they are protected from harm as far as pos sible; but the diseases of the white man, particularly measles, have decimated them. It is evident that the Little Niggers, as sailors have always called them, cannot much longer There are doubtless more of them in the Philippines than anywhere elsepossibly 25,000, though many of these

are not of pure bloom.

Measurements made by Stanley and Schweinfurth showed that the pigmy men of the Congo region rarely exceed weight of 90 pounds. The women are three or four inches shorter, some of them being less than three feet high. Indeed, Stanley describes the first dwarf he saw as a young woman, "33 inches tall, yet perfectly formed, and of a glistening sleekness of body. She appeared to be about 17 years old, and her complexion resembled yellow ivory. Her eyes were absurdly large for so small a creature—almost as big as those of a gazelle, and extremely lus-Though absolutely nude, she

African Pigmies. These African pigmies have been supposed heretofore to be the smallest people in the world. Their color is usually that of a half-baked brick, their noses flat, their lips thick, and hair so closely as sometimes to resem-

was entirely self-possessed.

recipe for making this poison is kept ularly scattered clumps—very fine, carefully guarded by the dwarfs, but crisp, and closely kinked. The women its principal ingredient is said to be wear a great fluff of it about their

and more monkey-like than elsewhere, today in regions so far separated as in Madagascar. the Philippines, Madagascar, the Andamans, and tropical Africa. Some of them are even found in the jungles of But they always resemble monkeys them are even found in the jungles of arr strikingly. The typical black the most unwholesome and inaccessions ble parts of India, where they known as "man apes."

conversely as it were, from contem-plating one of these ape-like men. He is human undeniably, yet how suggestive of the simian tribes in his ap-pearance and in his ways. There is, apparently, a wider gap between him and ourselves than exists between him and a chimpanzee, say. It is interest-

Irreclaimably Wild. The pigmfes, whereever found, are wholly and irreclaimably wild. In Af-

Wherever the black dwarfs are Her Hands and Arms **Made Marvelously** Beautiful In a Single Night

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Grace Benson says: "Had anyone fold me such wonderful results could be accomplished so quickly, I positively would not have believed it. My arms and hands were covered with freckles; my nock was dark and wrinkled from the use of high collars; my hands were tanned and the knuckles red. All these defects were removed by one applica tion of a free prescription, which I am pleased to give to anyone. It's just as simple as it is effective. Go to any drug store and get an empty two-ounce bottle and a one-ounce bottle of Kulux Compound. Pour the entire bottle of Kulux into the two-ounce bottle, add one-quarter ounce of witch hazel and fill with water. Prepare this prescrip tion at your own home, then know you are getting it right. Apply night and morning. It makes the skir soft and beautiful, no matter how rough and ungainly your hands and arms are. One application will aston-ish you. I have given this prescrip-tion to thousands of women and they the bodies of the men covered with are all just as enthusiastic as I am hair so closely as sometimes to resem-ble felt. Practically, they go stark rou will be agreeably surprised

ests, maintaining themselves by hunting. They do the same thing in Madaspascar, where, as already stated, they appear to be almost as arboreal as the monkeys themselves. With the Aetas in the Philippines it is not otherwise. They spend their lives in wandering through the forests in small groups, sleeping where night happens to over-take them. Occasionally a Christian family buys and rears one of their chlidren, but the little one, as soon as it is big enough, nearly always runs away into the woods and reverts to the primitive mode of existence.

Sometimes, in Luzon, the Actas establish themselves temporarily in small villages near the big towns, and do

some work, such as pounding rice; but before very long they move away, tired of staying in one place. They cannot count above 10 and they have no names for colors. If contagious disease, such wetting. There is a constitutional cause for as smallpox or cholera, breaks out,

of a pigmy warrior is a small leather Their hair is not at all like that of bottle attached to his belt, which any other race of human beings; it contains a supply of arrow poison. The is distributed over their heads in reg-

BCZEMA CAN BE; CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say — C.U.R.E.D., and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the mean-time a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I sak is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone eise could in a month's time. If you are digusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Justtry it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1426 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo. References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

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Chicago. Bilance.

rica they dwell in the uncleared for- heads, somewhat after the fashion of an surcole.

There was a time undoubtedly when the Little Niggers were not only wide ly distributed, but exceedingly numer-

ous. There was formerly a considera-ble population of them in Java, but they were wiped out by the Malays. It is thought by some authorities that the famous fossil man dug up not long ago in Java was in reality a Negrito. tain that the wild man of Borneo fetched to this country a generation ago by P. T. Barnum was a black dwarf from the Malay archipelago.

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